TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1885. Amusements To-day.

Arademy of Music-Concert. \$15 P. M. American Institute- Industrial Exhib Amarican Santiste- Industria Schlottich.

Bijon Opera Houses - Adulta. 8 P. M.
Casino-America. 8 P. M.
Chickeri g Mail - Conert. 8 P. M.
Comedy Theatre-Keller. * P. M.
Pa y a braire-The Nagistrata. 5:18 P. M.
Eden Musee-Tablesia in Mai, Sc. 11 A. M. 10 11 P. M. Clabe Dime Huseum—19: Bovery. Brand Opera House—Jane Eyre. FP. St. Grand Opera House-Jane Kyr. 87. M.

Marrig in a Fark Threaty-Coll Lavendar. 27. M.

Konter & Bint's Burkeque on the vikado 27. M.

Liproum Threaty-Coll of Our Olifa. 213. P. M.

Business Magnare I hearte-Salate and Sincera. 214. P.

Business Masis-Creer Quilt Show. 12. A. M.

Business Masis-Creer Quilt Show. 12. A. M.

Business Marries i heaty-Without a House. 27. M.

Riblia's Garden-Minte Criefa. 27. M.

Prophr's I heaty-Pogr's Perry 27. M. Blar Thentre-Rom e aut Juliet Sr. M. Siar Thenter—Home and Juliet 3 P. M.
Siandar's Thenter—Wallking 8 P. M.
Thaila Theater—Wallking 8 P. M.
Fany Pastor's—Variety, 3 and 8 P. M.
Union Square—heater—Bomes and Juliet 8 P. M.
University Cink the Stree Fair 2 P. M.
Wallack's theater—The Suspendy, 8 P. M.
Ed Avenue Theater—Dumples, 8 P. M.
Ed Avenue Theater—Dumples, 8 P. M. Bh Avenue Theatre-Mikado FP M. 14th treet Theater- Evengelies SP. M

A New Story by Bret Harte. We propose to begin in THE SUN one week from next Sunday a new story by Bret Harte. Its title

m "Snow Bound at Engle's." It will be in three parts and will be published on successive Sundays. We dare say that other journals in other towns will wish to join the newspaper syndicate by which this in beresting production of our cleverest story writer will

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, iseucd to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

LOUIS DAVID RIEL was hanged at Regina, Northwest Territory, at twenty-three minutes past 8 o'clock yesterday mornmg. He met his fate like a stouthearted man, speaking calmly and gently to those about him at the extreme moment, and manifesting neither bravado nor desire to pose as a martyr. He was informed at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening that the special messenger bearing his death warrant had arrived, and he manlfested relief at the announcement. He spent almost the entire night in prayer. When summoned to the scaffold his step was firm and his features were composed. He spoke frequently to the Sheriff and the priest with occasionally a quaint picturesqueness of expression, breaking into French when his feelings were most stirred. It was feared that an attempt at rescue might be made, and pickets were posted as far away as a mile from the barracks where the execution took place. But up to the last moment his friends anparently entertained hopes of a reprieve. and the news of his death, though it was known long before that the warrant of execution was on the way, seems to have come to the French people of the Dominion like an unexpected shock. The excitement, especially in the province of Quebec, is intense, but has so far led to no breach of the peace.

The Magyar Confronts the Muscovite We are told that when the telegram announcing the invasion of Bulgaria was read in the Hungarian Diet, the news was received with cheera. Why should the prospect of Servian expansion be hailed with joy at Buda-Pesth? Because the action of King MILAN will have one of two results; it either will effect the summary curtailment of that Bulgarian principality on which the Czar has counted as the fulcrum of Russlan aggression, or it will provoke the armed intervention of the Northern Empire. In either case the sons of Hungary, who cannot forget the wrongs inflicted by Czar Nicholas in 1849, believe the day of reckoning at hand. For if Russia brooks the mutilation of the State which she created and which she had expected to absorb, her influence in south eastern Europe will be shattered; while if she decides to fight, the Magyars, supported as they will be by the whole material force of the HAPSBURG empire, of the southern weight of Germany and the sympathy of Italy and England, cherish the faith that retribution will at last be wreaked upon the Muscovite.

It would have seemed incredible to Nicito-LAS in 1849 that the Magyar race, whose liberties he had helped to stifle, would within forty years prove an insuperable obstacle in the path of Russia to the Bosporus. Yet it is, no doubt, the dominance acquired by Magyar patriots and statesmen in the counclis of FRANCIS JOSEPH that is mainly accountable for the tremendous evolution which has definitely turned the face of Austro-Hungary toward the Ægean. It is true that BISMARCK has sedulously furthered a change of attitude which relieves the German empire from Hapshung lealousy but his plans must have miscarried were it not for the obvious interest of Hungary to transform the dual monarchy lutoa southeastern power

So long as the Vienna Government hoped to regain its old ascendancy in Germany, the Magyar influence was certain to be opposed and often overborne by German interests. But the transfer of HAPSBURG aspirations to the Balkan peninsula inevitably makes of Hungary the buttress of the power destined to compete with Russia for the Ottoman inheritance. The Magyar hegemony in the Austrian federative empire is guaranteed by the same laws which assured predominance to the German provinces when their ruler was repeatedly elected Emperor of Germany. As compared with the southern Slave, the Magyars are highly civilized, and therefore better fitted for the work of governing. They are also incomparably better qualified by centuries of desperate and finally triumphant warfare against the Turks to direct the work of self-defence. They are more civilized than the Russians, and would open to the peoples of the Balkan peninsula much happier career than that to which the subjects of the Czar look forward. They alone of the southeastern races are able to cope with Russian soldiers on anything like equal terms; indeed, it was demonstrated in the Hungarian war for independence that the Magyar, man to man, was more than a match for the Muscovite. With a strong Magyar nucleus and with such excellen material as the Roumanians, the Croats, the Montenegrins, and Albanians have proved themselves to be, it should be possible to form a military power quite strong enough to hold for many years to come the easily de fensible lines of the Danube and the Balkans.

Nor should it be forgotten that so much force as Turkey can still wield would in such a contest be thrown on the side of the Magyar. As between the Hungarian and Rus sian claimants of its estate the Porte would not hesitate an instant. The Vienna Gov erament would covenant that the Sultan should be left, for the present at all events, master of Constantinople, and that he should never be disturbed in Anatolia or Syria. From the Czar, on the other hand, the Turk has as much to fear in Asia as in Europe. Ottoman assistance is a factor whose value we must not underrate in forecasting the outcome of the threatened trial of strength between Austria and Russia. But of course the ultimate and amplest source of Magyar confidence is the certainty that Bis-MARCK will never permit his HAPSBURG ally to be crushed. Hungary, as the aggressive and now controlling element of the Austrian monarchy, may have to bear the first shock of collision with the Muscovite colossus, but from the outset of the struggle : German army of observation will be massed upon the Vistula, ready to strike Russia on the flank should the Magyar strength be overtaxed.

The Army.

The most important and suggestive fact in all the current annual reports of the military establishment is the great decrease of desertions. During the previous year the number of deserters had been 8,741; and that this prodigious loss was not exceptional is made known by examining also the records of the two years preceding that one. The aggregate desertions for those three years we find to have been nearly eleven thousand in exact figures, 10,991, which is an average of 8,664 annually. The maximum enlisted strength of the army is 25,000, a number rarely reached on any given date on account of expiring enlistments; indeed Gen. SHER-MAN, after deducting the various permanent detachments, once estimated the average enlisted strength for army work at 23,000. Hence the deserters of 1884 numbered nearly one in six of all the sullsted men.

When we find, therefore, that during the past year there were 745 fewer desertions than the year previous, bringing the total below 3,000, we certainly have struck upon the most promising feature in the current condition of the army. Apart from the gain n discipline and moral effect here implied the actual pecuniary saving in the expense of recruiting and in the supply of clothing equipments, and horses is very great, since leserters do not scruple to take off whatever Government property may be of service to them.

What is the cause of this fortunate change? No doubt several causes have cooperated to produce it, but the most potent probably are he recent wise and successful efforts to make the calling of the soldier more nearly. as Gen. MILES once expressed it, " such as the young men of the country will seek and the veterans will desire to retain." The last Congress was unprecedentedly liberal in its legislation for this purpose. It increased the per diem allowances in money paid for performing extra or non-military duty. It created the new grade of post quartermaster sergeant, which opened eighty new places for promotion, with increased pay and alowances, to men who had served creditably during four years or more. These promo Hous and transfers in turn opened vacancies among the co. "Dany sergeants and corporals. Inspector-General Davis : authority for the statement, also, that the supplies of food and clothing have been generally good in quantity and quality, and promptly delivered during the year. But perhaps the greatest incentive to re-

naining in the service has been furnished by the act passed by Congress last winter enabling any enlisted man who has served as such for thirty years to be retired, if he wishes, with three-fourths of his pay, and also of his allowances for subsistence and clothing. Already ninety-five enlisted men. mostly non-commissioned officers, have taken the benefit of this act. They generally get, with their allowances for food and clothing, from \$300 to \$500 a year, and in some cases still more than the latter sum. Gen. ROCHESTER has recom mended the payment of \$9 a month in lieu of the ration and clothing allowances, and Gen. DRUM suggests a payment of a gross sum for pay and allowances, which would vary from \$53.40 per month for chief musicians to \$23.90 for artificers. Thus it will be seen that the maximum allowance for enlisted retirement is really above \$600 a year. There are many non-commissioned offices like those of ordnance sergeant, quartermaster and commissary sergeant, and hospital steward, which frequently fall as rewards to veteran soldiers, so that their retired incomes are generally very good.

Besides this, the laws allowing interest on the deposits of enlisted men, made from their pay, not only encourage frugality, but furnish a considerable capital set aside for old age. There is also the possibility of earning a commission, since every year sees promotion from the enlisted men to the Second Lieutenaucies. For example, in 1879, there were six such promotions; the next year, fourteen; the next, one; the next, ten; the next, four: the next, six: and the pres ent year, we believe, four or five. But with out reckoning this chance, the youth who enlists sees before him the prospect of retiring at the age of fifty with an income that will support him to the end of his days, and long before that age he will probably, if faithful, have received promotion and lighter duty, suited to advancing years.

The last Congress legislated wisely in this respect. Against the increase in expense it thus authorized was set off a saving in some other directions; while now into the ultimate reckoning must go the saving in the expense of recruiting and in the capture of deserters. Other improvements, and reforms in the condition of the enlighed men are possible. Meanwhile, it may be hoped that the monstrous high-water mark of desertion in the past will hever again be reached.

Dr. Howard Crosby and His Elders.

The Rev. Howand CROSBY, D. D., and the elders of his Presbyterian church in Fourth avenue have addressed a letter to the flock. xhorting them to give up the reading o Sunday newspapers, on the ground that it unfits the mind for serious thought,' draws it away from God's Word," and 'nullifles all the sacred influences of the Lord's day."

If Dr. Chosny and his elders sincerely be lieve that God's law requires that the whole of Sunday should be spent in worship and religious meditation only, and are accustomed to so employ its hours themselves, they were entirely justified in sending out their words of condemnation and of warning. If his conception of duty demands of a Presbyterian that on the first day of the week he should throughout resolutely turn his thoughts away from the affairs and pleasures of this world and fasten them unchangeably on the things of eternity, he ought by no means to read a Sunday newspaper, whether it is secular or nominally raligious, for in both he will find much to draw his attention to earthly concerns. He must pass the day in prayer, in listening to spiritual discourses, and in reading books oc cupied only with sacred subjects.

But if neither Dr. CROSBY nor any one of nis elders so observes Sunday, what shall we say? Does not their letter savor of hypoc risy and give encouragement to hypocrisy s vice which does more harm to religio: than all its other enemies put together?

For people know that, as a matter of fact Presbyterians, both clergymen and laymen do not live up to the precepts of that letter During the hours of service a line of car riages stands in front of Dr. CROSBY's Fourth avenue church, and the coachmen amuse each other as best they can while the Doctor is preaching his sermon. They are the carriages and servants of elders and other members of the church who are inside listening to the pulpit eloquence, and work is required of them on Sunday, when in reality there is no occasion for it. Yet this letter attacks the Sunday newspaper because it necessitates Sunday labor-because it "employs a large number of persons for its sale

upon God's holy day!" When the sermon is over and the last hymn sung, the congregation begin to pour out from Dr. CROSBY's church, and the passer by observes that they talk together as they stop forth, and their conversation is evidently about other than spiritual matters, for they laugh and seem in first-rate animal spirits, as if they were glad to get once more into the free air. They are pretty sure to be hungry, too, and they hurry home to eat a hearty dinner, provided it was the morning service, and, the meal over, the great part of them probably proceed to enjoy the nap with which they regularly relieve the tedium of Sunday. The conversation of the nouschold may be in part about Dr. CROSBY's eloquent discourse, but in general it is about the same as on other days, and if the head of the family has a business venture on his mind he is pretty sure to think all the more about it because of his idleness. How will the market go this week? Can this speculation last, and are not the public skating on very thin ice? Even if he takes up the Bible to read, he a man not accustomed to study, his thoughts fly away to "business, politics, games, theatres, and

orimes," or his head drops in slumber. The truth is that not one Presbyterian in a thousand actually observes Sunday in the apirit of this letter. Dr. CROSBY himself does not do it; none of the elders who signed the letter does it. And the people know that the practice of these men belies their professions -that they do not devote Sunday exclusively "to the things that belong to our higher spiritual welfare."

They know, too, that of all the reading to which men and women are commonly inclined, the most wholesome is furnished by a good Sunday newspaper, which helps to make profitable a day that without it would be passed in so large a part in intellectual torphlity, in idle talk, or in injurious dissipation. Outside of their hours in his church, Dr. CROSBY's congregation probably are most usefully and innocently employed on Sunday when they are reading such a news-

Is it any wonder that the Roy Howard CROSBY, D. D., has so little influence among he people as a moral and social reformer Yet he works very hard and very earnestly to force his Puritanical notions on the public.

The Colored Journalists.

We find the following complaint in the last number of the Boston Advocate, a newspaper edited and published by colored men, and read chiefly, we suppose, by people of the ame race:

"We are a little sensitive, and probably notice small things of too diminutive annture. In publishing an account of the list of newspapers in the United States some time since, Tax ≥vs failed to mention any of mention any of mention posterior published by colored men. Colored ed tor- reach a class which our white brethren do not and since journalism is one of the levers upon which the negro is depending so much for assistance to a higher plans of civilization we felt slighted that we saw no se ount of colored newspapers. Forgosten or neglected which !"

If our esteemed contemporary looks again at the article in question, it will see that the only classifications therein attempted were by seculiarities of name, and by the language n which the newspapers are printed. The nomenclature of the colored press of the United States has nothing distinctive, and the newspapers edited by colored men are written in English, and generally in very good English, too. That is why no special mention was made of the colored journalists

We should be very glad, however, to see the latest statistics of colored journalism. It would be interesting to know just how many dally and how many weekly newspapers are conducted by citizens of African descent how they are distributed geographically, how widely they circulate, and what measure of prosperity they have attained.

The newspapers of this class which com regularly or occasionally to The Sus office have given us a high opinion of the intelligence, tact, and good nature of the colored silitors. Indeed, we doubt if in any other of the higher professions has the intellectual development of the race in recent years manifested itself so strikingly as in the province of journalism.

A High License Bill.

We have received a copy of the License bill irafted in accordance with the views of the Church Temperance Society and two other associations engaged in the work of moral reform, and to be introduced into the State Legislature at its next session.

The bill has for its main feature high icense, and therefore, so far, deserves approval: for that method of regulating the fquor traffic, as the experience of all the States which have adopted it proves conclusively, works far better in actual practice than any other that has been tried in this country. It can really be enforced, it lessens the number and improves the character of the liquor saloons, greatly increases the public revenue from that source, secures the favor of both dealers and customers, and satisfies the people generally.

In this particular measure licenses are divided into six classes, and the fees are fixed as follows:

1. Liquor License.-To sell liquors of any kind to be drunk on the premises, in cities of more than 300,000 in-habitants, not less than \$1.000; in all other cities, towns, and villages, not less than \$50 A

A Wine and flor forest. Fo sell mait liquors, elder, and wine to be drunk on the premises, in cities of more than \$5000 imaginants, not less than \$500; in other laces not less than \$250.

B. Beer License -To sell malt liquors and cider to be

frunk on the premises, in cities of more than 300,000 in-nabitants, not less than \$100; in other places not less 4. Storekeeper's Liquor License. -To sell liquors of any kind not to be drunk on the premises, not less than \$100.

5. Storekerper's Beer License.—Found innit liquors, older, and wine not to be drunk on the premises, not less

than F25.

6. Drupyist's License.—To sell liquors of any kind for medicinal, inechanical, and chemical purposes outr, to such persons only as may certify in writing for what use they want them, not less than \$10.

It will be seen that the bill makes a broad distinction between distilled and fermented liquors, requiring for the sale of spirits a license fee of \$1,000 and for beer only \$100. That discrimination in favor of beer is just, for malt liquors are comparatively harmless, and it would enable reputable liquor dealers who were unable to pay the greater fee to continue business by restricting their sales to the milder beverages, with which their customers would learn to be satisfied. The dealers who had paid the high license fee for the sale of strong liquors would, of course, be interested in looking to it that the others did not pouch on their preserves by evasions of the law. A provision of the bill empowering Boards of Excise to submit any intoxicating liquor to analysis by a chemist, with a view to discovering and panishing injurious adulteration, is also a valuable safeguard for the public.

The bill, however, contains other incidental

provisions which do not so readily commond themselves to our judgment, and it is open to the criticism of attempting too much at once, of loading down high lisense with restrictions and regulations as to the sale of any kind of liquor which cannot fail to be objectionable to a large part of the public, who would otherwise favor the establishment of the general principle. For instance the provision of the Massachusetts Liquor law requiring the llconsed dealer to keep the interior of his premises open to outside view involves an unjustifiable interference with private business. The Yankee notion was that if they were compelled to drink in sight of the street, some men would give up their grog rather than have other people know that they had allking for it. But that is a contemptible theory on which to base legislation, and many men who are not hypocrites do not care to have every passer by staring at them while they are drinking. A liquor dealer has as much right as any other merchant or individual to shut out the interior of his premises from observation, and to put in his windows what he desires

to have there, so long as it is decent. The bill also forbids the selling of any kind of liquor, distilled or fermented, on Sunday, and yet we know that experience has shown the impossibility of enforcing such a prohibition, which results in the aloption and toleration of pretences at closing which deservedly bring the law and the authorities

A Good Thing for Sterling.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. George H. STERLING of Brooklyn has failed to receive the appointment of Chief Weigher in the Custom House, he has no reason to regret the examination to which he was recently subjected.

That examination is everywhere admitted to have been perfectly fair. It demonstrated the fitness of Mr. STERLING for the place he sought, so far as such an examination is a test of fitness. He did not attain the highest place on the examiners' list, or come very near it; but he acquitted himself so creditably that his competency to discharge the duties of the post can no longer be questioned. The representations of those who denounced him as an illiterate brute are conclusively shown to be false.

To a man who has been subjected to so much oblequy this is a matter of no slight importance; and to those who asserted his competency it must be a great satisfaction to have their judgment confirmed by that of the official Board of Examiners.

No doubt they would be better pleased if Mr. STERLING had been appointed; but this is a wicked world, and everybody cannot always have things just to suit him.

Some things still have power to trouble our Republican friends, and one of them is thus discussed by the Minneapolis Tribine; "It is painful to contemplate the sudden decay think Presidential boom. Why didn't they paint i paradine !"

How do you know it has collarsed? When

is the proof of such a catastrophe? The "Han Presidential boom " started itse: Neither Governor Hill nor any of his friends had any hand in its formation or development. If the Minneapolis Republicans had any knowledge of the number of important men, outside of New York, who have expressed their satisfaction in the hope it gives them of the future, why it is safe to say the Minneapolis Republi cans would be amazed.

The favor which President CLEVELAND is now finding with a certain portion of the Republican press would be encouraging if there were any good reason to believe it sincere. But when kind expressions are accompanied by enricature such bollef is difficult. Take the following specimen from the Cleveland Leader : "What a big man President CLEVELAND is! He must centre of his stomach to the small of his back would neasure at least two feet. He is under six feet tall has a great width of shoulders, and his flesh, unlike that of most fat men, is solld rather than flabby. His arms are as big around as the garter of a ballet dancer, and each of his legs would make prime round steams in the ment market of a cannibal. He has fat, pully hands, which look very soft as to their pulms."

Or this from the Eimira Advertiser :

"There is considerable auxiety manifested over the condition of President CLEVELAND's beauth. He has worked very hard, there can be no doubt about that, has whatever since he went to Washington. The result is he has taken on flesh rapidly while he has worn upon his nervous power, and he is now represented to be in :

If these remarks were true, they might well be alarming, but as it is they serve only to annoy and disturb. Mr. CLEVELAND'S health is vigorous. His constitution is of iron, and his power of persistent industry is most extraordinary. He labora conscientiously and we are happy in the conviction that his strength is adequate to the demands upon it.

The Boston Post is very much improved since Mr. NELSON took charge of it.

The joy of the Mugwumps over the defea of GEORGE H. STERLING is greater than their anguish over the victory of David B. Hill They are a wondrous lot, and amid great griefs they find consolation in little b'essings.

A Chance for a West Side Bay at West Point TO THE ELITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I will thank

on to publish the following: I have an appointment to make for the Eleventh Congress district of a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. I propose to fill this vacancy by a competitive examination, which I shall be open to very young man who is of the proper age and an actual

esident of the district.

The Eleventh Congress district is composed of the The Eleventh Congress district is composed of the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Saventeenth Assembly districts, including that part of the city which has between West Sitysenth and West Fifty-second attracts, Seventh avenue and the North Silver, and the two blocks bounded by West Twenty-third and West Twenty-fifth streets and Sixth and Seventh avenues. The examination will be held in Grammer School No. 32 in West Thirty-fifth street, between righth and Ninth avenue, on Saturday, Nov. 28 [Standblatts will report at that place for the physical examination on that day at 10 A.M. Those who are presently the surgeon will be examined in the academic branches on the same day at 11 A.M.

lates must be between 17 and 22 years of age

unmarried, at least five feet in height, and free from the same or informity which might render them und for military service. They must be well versed in reading writing, orthography, and arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammer, of descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and of the history of the United States. Thursas A. Manniage, Naw York, Nov. 16.

Appointments to Office. Washington, Nov. 16.-The President made

the following appointments to-day: William D. Bickham of Tallahassee to be Surveyer-General of Florida, vice the following appointments to-day; William D. Bicaliam of Tallahassee to be Surveyer-General of Florida, vice James F. McUlelian, resizned.

To be Revisiers of Land offices—Ralph N. Marble at Du tata, Minn.: William F. Christensen at Redwood Falls, Minn.: Thomas F. Chwing at Fergus Falls, Minn.: John T. Outhouse at La Grande, Ore.: James Hrowne at Las Grande, Ore.: Johns H. Chwing at Chwing a

Ges. Lee to Dise with Gov. Hill.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 16.-Governor-elect Lee and Major Courtland H. Smith have been invited to meet doy Hill of New York at a dinner to be given at the Union Club. The invitation has been accepted, and the Governors will meet the last week in this month or the first in December.

THE HOLMAN AMENDMENT

the Attempt to Take Off the Higgest

Bolt on the Treasury Boors. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- If falsehood could do its intended work, the schemers who are now seeking to overthrow the best standing rule of the House of Representatives, and to substitute for it a plan by which the appropriations for the public service would pass into the hands of a combination, might succeed in their designs. The organ of the jobbers and ringsters and corruptionists who are engaged in this enterprise alleges that the Holman amendment, made in the interest of retrenchment, authorizes legislation on the appropriation bills, and is responsible for much of it that is bad. The rules themselves give the best answer to this charge. Here is No. 120:

No appropriation shall be reported in such general ap-propriation bills, or be in order as an amendment there-to, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law.—September 14, 1817. Unless in continuation of appropriations for such public work and objects as are al ready in progress. - March 13, 1838.

When the Democrats got control of the House in the Forty-fourth Congress, they added the following amendment, on motion of Mr. Holman:

thereto changing existing law be in order except suc as being germane to the subject matter of the bill shall

The object of that clause was to stop the vicious practices that had prevailed under Republican rule, to replace extravagance with economy, and to redeem the pledges of reform made by the Democracy during the memorable Congress campaign of 1874, commonly known as the tidal-wave year.

The amendment did more than retrench ex-

as the tidal-wave year.

The amendment did more than retrench exponditures, immensely valuable as that service was. It did away with the practice of loading the appropriation bills with foreign matter and pernicious legislation, which had favored jobbery and had coat the Treasury tens of millions of dollars.

What most troubles the lobby and the advocates of reckless expenditures, in and out of Congress, is that every proposition they offer in the House must confront the crucial test of the Holman amendment, and be rejected as out of order if not in strict conformity therewith.

The guardians of the Treasury watch every bill during its progress, and they are specially vigilant when adroit tacticians come forward with woll-covered schemes, prepared cunningly to evade the application of the ruie.

Sometimes in Committee of the Whole aweak or incompetent or interested Chairman may admit an amondment that ought properly to be excluded. But when it is brought before the House, with a record to be faced, such a construction is rarely sustained.

The sternest restrictions imposed by the ruies are occasionally overthrown by the will of an adverse majority. No wisdom can provide against these impose, cancelally when a propigation bills with amendments which the committee of the House have resolutely resisted.

The present Democratic majority in the

issisted.

The present Democratic majority in the House is about on-half of what it was in the last Congress. A controversy like that now proposed would necessarily weaken its moral force at the outset, and exhibit a defection that would gladden the Republicans, who are urging the movement, first because they have axes to grind, and secondly, in the hope of creating discord in the ranks of their opponents.

DR. BURCHARD SMILES OFER IT.

The Court Grins with Illim at a Rum, Roman

The Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Burchard, to whose alliterative, anti-Catholic oratory in the presence of James G. Blame at the Fifth Avenue Hotel some copie ascribe the election of President Cleveland, rested his ponderous person in the witness chair of the Surrogate's Court yesterday to testify in the Austin will contest. Mrs. Winifred Austin was the wife of William Auxin, or Hutchins, who was supposed by his business acquaintances to be a backelor. He accumulated a fortune as a cotton broker, and, when he died, he left a considerable portion of it to his wife, on condition that she should leave it to her four sons when she died. Mrs Austin died in July, 1884, and left nearly all the proper ty to her daughter, Mrs. Jane R. Oakes. The contestant allows that Mrs. Austin was unduly influenced by Mrs.

sites that Mrs. Anstin was unduly influenced by Mrs. Obsers.

Mr. Burchard testified that he was a Precipitation minister. He had known Mrs. Abstin since 1855. She had attended the Murray Hill and Thirteenth Street churches, of which he had been pastor since them. She had a pew in both churches. He was her spiritual advisor. He was her thin to be suffered with Mrs. Austin's family, and was in the habit of visiting them at 248 West Twenty-third street, and of their summer home in Little Silver, N. J. He was with Mrs. Austin as agreet of the family when sincided. He had noticed in indications of declining mental two monochairs by her her death; on the contrary, he found her mind clear and well poised.

The cross-xyministin by Col. Hiss Dr. Burchard said that Mrs. Aus in had given him money aggregating \$600 for chartable purposes. for charitable surposes.

Were you in the habit of calling at the hotel to see
Mr. Carr, the clerk, who married one of Mrs. Austin's
daughters.

danwhiters?"

"I wis," answered the witness,
"But you ever call there to see anyhody class?"
"Yes," responded the witness, smiling broodly alons with everyonty present, including the surfagate. Mr Burchard looked expectantly at 'ol, bliss, as if he were to be reminded of the result of that femous call. But Col. Biles asked no more questions.

SUFFOCATED MINERS.

Tring their Bodies to a Rope and Rateing them 500 Feet to the Surface.

SILVER CLIFF, Nov. 15 .- The removal of the about midnight. Robert McGregor and Thomas Arm strong alternated in going down the 500 feet of the shift, the rope by which they descended being attached to pulleys. When the spot was reached where the builds lay a corpse was bound to the rope, and the guide then lay a corpse was bound to the rope, and the guide them stood with one foot in a loop of the rope and bit arms enterching the bedy, which would then be brought to the surface by the steady pull of scores of men.

The victims were probably suffaceated within an hour. The hairs and coats of the dead men were pulled over their faces in a vain attempt to save their lives. Two of the victims, Westfall and Laube, left short letters—the former one to his sister assigning to her and his two ordan alocals his life insurance in the Ancient Order of United Workinen. The latter wrote to his paragits and wife. There were threats of lynching his, W. Foes, the sing-intendent, but prominent citizens went to the singe and induced the infursted relatives and friends of the dead men not to carry out their threat.

THE WIFE MUST LOSE HER CHILDREN.

Finding Against Perdinand Mayer's Daughter in the Uhlman Divorce Case.

Simon Uhlman, a wealthy hop dealer, was married about six years ago to Carrie Mayer, daughted Ferdinand Mayer of the famons clothing firm, now lisselved. About a year ago Mr. Uhiman began a sul in the Common Pleas for a limited divorce for abando nent by his wife. Not long after she sued in the Su preme Court for a legal separation and for an allowance for her support, charging that her husband had treated her crucity. In his answer Mr. Uhiman made charges of unfaithfulness, naulog several persons with whem he alieged his wife had been improperly intimate. Theolors W. Dwight, to when the superior Gourt suft was r ferred, found in favor of Mr. Uhiman, and awarded him the custody of his two young daughters, Judge 3 Gorman, holding that, on the whole case, substantial justice has been done has confirmed the report of the referee. stairful justice has been done, and committee of the referee.

Though the taking of the two oblidiren from their mother, Judge O'Gorman says may indict on her great misery and humiliation, yet that is an inevitable consequence of her transgressions, and part of their lust punishment.

Joe Jefferson's Orange Island.

Joe Jekrasm'o Grange Island.

Prom the New Beria Enterprise.

We last Monday visited this beautiful and interesting spot of liveria pareis, and were hospitally entertained by Mr. Joseph landry, agent for Mr. Jefferam. The removed actor must indeed find it a congenial clime when for a few weeks each vear-he seeks recreation from the worry of stage life, surrounded as he is with comfort and beauties and attractions of nature-the lasks simonette, a pretty expanse of water, groves of stately max and hundreds of orange trees covered with green foliage and their goiden furties are alpered the season of the season of

The Model Newspaper.

From the Notre Dame Schol THE SUN is, without doubt, the best daily pa-per published in this country. Though not without its defects—such as, at times, a too detailed account of criminal happenings—yet, because of its condensed and, withal, complete presentation of the news of the day its timely, vigorous, and ably written editorials; its complete freedom from tigotry and projection, and in general, the great enterprise which characterizes its management—it can fairly claim the title of the model sewspaper of the United States.

The Mosars, Appleton A Co, are the agents for an entirely new acres of Christians to de mode by Rid-desheimer & Faulkner of London from designs in water color by English artists. They include some of the pret-tiest conceits that this popular branch of decorative art has yet evoked.

OUR NEW NAFE.

Chief Characteristics of the Seven Vessels

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Chief Naval Constructor Thos. D. Wilson, in his annual report, submits estimates for completing the four double turreted monitors, amounting to \$2,-923,656, of which \$955,342 is for the Puritan, \$527.288 for the Terror, \$639,584 for the Amphitrite, and \$701.442 for the Monadnock. He also asks for \$5,000,000 for building the hulls of new steel vessels, and \$150,000 for extra tools required in navy yards for building iron and steel vessels. He submits his views with regard to the dimensions and character of the new vessels, which he recommends shall consist of one of 2,000 tons, one of 2,400, one of 3.600, one of 5,000, one of 7,500 tons, and two of

sist of one of 2,000 tons, one of 2,400, one of 3,600, one of 5,000, one of 7,500 tons, and two of 800 tons displacement. The following are the dimensions and a few of the chief characteristics which Constructor Wilson mentions in his report, as required by these new vessels:

The 7,500-ton ship should be a reagoing armored vessel 20 feet long by 66 feet in breadth and with a mean draught of 24 feet. It should have a covered an deck, man battery equal to four 10 tich and six distributed in the cannot and the necessare number of boat guns, and a full component of torpedoes to discharge both allowed and brink the wester inc. The low should be of an allowed and brink the wester inc. The bow should be of at the vessel might be used as a sufficient state to the there should be a batter to the cash to be should be a batter to the cash to be should be a batter to the cash to be should be a batter to the cash to be should be a batter to the cash to be should be a batter to the cash to be should be a batter to the cash to be should be a batter to the cash to be should be a batter to the cash to be should be a batter to be should be

Hereit interest and country because y boat gues. The boliers and engines should be capable of developing 3,550 horse power, and the vessel should have a speed at mermal draught of 105 knots.

The 2,050 ton-cruiser should be 215 feet long and 40 feet in extreme breadth, with a draught of 16 feet. Its main battery should be equal to eight six-inch breech loading rides, and its secondary battery of eix hierthikas cannon. The ship should have a single serew, engines and butiers expable of developing 2,359 horse power, and a speed of four-teen knots.

of old wooden salline ships in the training squadron, and should be each 165 feet in length and 3 feet in breadth, with a draught of 12 feet. Their engines and boilers should develop 1,050 horse power, and their aject should be twee knots. Their batteries should consist of four five-inch low-powered treech-loading rifles.

Of the double-turreted monitors Constructor

Wilson says:

I cannot no strongly are the completion of these vessels in all respects at an early day, as they will afford as good vessels of their class as are owned by any nation, and are, in my opinion, the best type of class and har better a year to obtain their side and turnet armor after it is authorized. When commetted we will have further splendid coast and harbor defence tropends. Should occasion require it, they can be sent to distant points; their seaworthiness has been well tested in the past.

He also recommends the construction at an

He also recommends the construction at an early day of two composite axuiliary steam power, bark-risged vessels of 868 tons to take the place of the old sailing sloops Saratoga, Jamestown, and Portsmouth.

Constructor Wilson describes the condition of the vessels of the navy at the several yards, and submits estimates of the amounts required to complete the work of construction or of repair which each requires. It should be the policy of the Government to maintain one large any varid combining in itself the advantages and facilities of all the others. He dwells at considerable length upon the advantages offered by the League Island yard at Philadalphia for this purpose. He also sets forth the needs of the other many yards in detail.

He speaks of the report of Navat Constructor Hichborn (aiready made public) upon the dockyards of Europe as eminently satisfactory, and says that through his isbors the bureau is fully prepared to duplicate in all ossential particulars the much-lauded Esmeraida or the Riachuelo, should it be decided that such vessels are required.

He carnestly advocates the thorough scientification of the grantage of the construction of the grantage of the construction of the Riachuelo, should it be decided that such vessels are required.

chuelo, should it be decided that such vessels are required.

He earnestly advocates the thorough sclentific and technical education of Assistant Naval Constructors, both in naval architecture and in the management of shippards, and he degreeates the sacrifice of time at Annapolis in learning languages and acquiring what must, for Naval Constructors, be more empty accomplishments and abstractions. The matter, he says, is better understood and managed abroad.

HAGGERTY OVER STLINERT.

The Canvassers Going Over a Close Vote-To be Through To-day.

About seventy-five inspectors of election were summoned before the Committee on Corrected Re turns of the Board of County Canvassers yesterday to explain and correct various blunders. In the Second Eightle, and other districts of the Thirteenth, where John Kenny was running for Alderman, and many vote Join actiny was running for Alderman, and many votes were cast for Join Kenney, the inspectors returned the votes as if cast for two candidates. Alderman Jachne directed the insectors to give all the votes for John Kenney to John Kenney.

In the Seventh Election district of the Third Assembly the Thimslerhold links Norton was gradied with 193-votes and Col. Marphy with 117. The inspectors had simply transposed the vote. They were ordered to make it right.

region. Transposed the vote. They were ordered to make the right.

Senistor Plankitt was credited by the inspectors of the twents of the fletcoch Assembly and Simonson's bad been the fact, be got 120. His vote and Simonson's bad been the fact, be got 120. His vote and Simonson's bad been the fletch fletcoch and simonson's bad been first eventual that past in circuit inset eventual that past in circuit in and men with parelle and ships of paper toos, injected, and men with parelle and ships of paper toos, injected, and men with parelle and ships of paper toos and claims in the context between Major Hargery and Candidate Steinert for the Assembly. And these are the figures they took: "Hergerty, 3,051; Steinert, 3,055. Hargerty over steinert, 18."

The district is yet to be recanvessed. The Roard finished the Twenty-fliet district, and will conclude the canvess to-day.

Laries of High Culture.

From the Boston Courier. A DREAM OF SUMMER INTERRUPTED. Would it were summer weather,
And my lady and I together
Sat in the shade
By the maples made
Where the kine at the mountide gather; Love-light hor eyes illuming, Wild flowers the sir perfuming, Cartle and sheep In the meadows knee deep And the daistes and buttercups blooming

The groves around canerons.
With the feathered songsters' chorus,
Near clover sens.
And honey bees
And the swallows circling o'er us; The murmuring streamlet flowing,
The—Gracious! How it's blowing
How fierce the blast
That rushes past,
And, Jingo, sin't it snowing! BEASONABLE RHYMES. Behald, Winter Cometh.

Beauti, Winter Courth.

The days are colder growing.
The raw nor easier's thinwing.
The beauty of the Indian summer's field, field, field.
The tramps are disappearing.
The interfer same is hearing.
The little boy is fixing up his sied, a ed., sledt.

Hurrah for Thanksgiving.
The glad Thanksgiving's near us.
That yearly connected the ends.
When field mines his are served to smoking he mince pies are served up smoking hot

hot,

The jolly farmer's killing
His lunkers now and filling
The crop of each with several pounds of sh The Losy Husband.

Rome morning we'll discover
show three feet deep or over—
band then will have a dreadful cough, congli

cough,
And restly won't be able
To go down to the table
Until his little wide has "showelded off, off ad."
The Livery Men will Have to Stand H. The lover then, no doubt, Wiii take his sweet heart out her round the suburbs to a sietch, sieigh, sietch And drive her round to saturate in a stielch, s'eigh, si
Behind a prancing spain,
Let by the livery man
Who'll likely have to whistle for his pay, pay, pay,

The Organ Grinder The awarthy and of sunny Italy Ilas left the thoroughtary. And we recret 0. for the played quite prettily The old familiar airs. He played to empty houses where "to leta" Were not expessed to view. Played "Johnsy Maran" and "flwest Violeta." And also "Peck a doo."

And never deemed his labor only loss
As patiently he plated,
But simply thought the people mighty close,
And further one and strayed. Farewell till spring—then some with " Peck a Boo "The Letter in the Cardon"— We loved thy misse, swell because we knew "Twas overy bit by Handle.

SUCH IS LIPE.

The cyre may sparkle, the bine may smile. And mine? I mer man of ferm. The tongen may be and a little while. The heart feet a latter paid. And so it is with he amad tenight—The marken the and sound—Her deed a server left and her coughter light. And the jest is in her tonghe and her include. But oh the mine her is heart made a money, and her from is to a winel. For her beautiful the miner to a winel. For her beautiful the miner her a winel. For her beautiful the miner will be a single proper in the state of the state o

WORK IN THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

A Great Rush at the Law Clerk's Desk-Informa lon for the Gibbs Committee Nearly 200 lawyers crowded around the

desk of John D. Coughlin, the law clerk in the County Clerk's office, on Saturday, They fought for position in line, and they disputed over items of cost and the law clerk and his assistant, Stapleton, rattled off decisions with

rapidity that was bewildering.
"This is a little unusual," Mr. Coughlin said; "these lawyers are here taxing costs in the famous Burr will case. I have taxed over one hundred bills of costs to-day—the largest number of bills ever taxed to one day in the history of the Supreme Coort. But it is always lively at this desk. If Livwer Miller of Senator Gibbs's investigating committee believes it to be a sinceure I would like to have him at here for a day, and at 4 o'clock, when we come our doors, I would like to have you come here and take his pulse. I goess you would find it in a similar condition to that of our deputy's, as described in The Sun vesteriar."

It has been charged that Mr. Selleck made these statements with a view of crippling the incoming County Clerk, insamuch as the Board of Estimate and Arportionment, made up of County Democracy men as it is, has yet to pass upon the salaries of the office for next year. Is that so?

It know it; but I don't believe it. Mr. Selleck's training is that of an accountant. He knows nothing about law or its forms, and, as a natural consequence, when Mr. Miller overhauled him before a Senate committee it demoralized him. He said for instance, that it is the duty of the law clerk to attend court, Why, bless you, I never go into court, I am the executive arm of the Court. At the Court's the said of habeas corius, cortiorari, commitment—in fact, every paper that affects life, liberty, and property, but I do it only as the servant of the Court."

"Eas the Gibles committee called anybody else than Mr. Selleck in this office?"

"No, nor do I think they will." he said with a smile, but when I read Mr. Selleck's attended an analyse goed lawyer, and I soub if he smile, but when I read Mr. Selleck's attended to the world as officed for the office, and ended as follows:

I the ky our counsel, Mr. Miller, considers himself mer than a average goed lawyer, and I soub if he would like the serval in section and the public world as a serval in the collect and any order as a serval in the clinic and the public world as a serval and in the serval and a serval and any these lawyers are here taxing costs in the famous Burr will case. I have taxed over one

the duties of the office, and ended as follows:

I think your counsel, Mr. Miller, considers himself more than an average wood lawyer, and I doubt if he will like a willing to serve all his clients and the public at \$5.500 per annum. Yet I make this offer to him, that if he will have the clerk of the Sureme Court for one week without any aid from my assistant or myself. I will have the county of the creatilities of year's salery to the city treasury if the creatilities about any time a riot in the office among his leaders as were. r lawyers.

The second day there will be a universal demand for his removal.

The third day he will wish he had never been born. Speaking sectionale, the labors of the law cleft have increased with the increase of Judges and of population, and to perform the duties astisfactorities to the bords and to perform the duties astisfactorities to the bords and to perform the duties as the bords of the law of the office.

"Has the Senate committee accepted your challenge?" our reporter asked.

"Not yet," was the reply. They are too busy inquiring about charities, prisoners, and lunatic asylums. They are perfectly at home on that subject. But they ought to remember there is a limit to the dimensions of these institutions, and that to the taxpayors they are expensive inxuries."

expensive luxuries. THE RAILROAD TO HUDSON BAY. Surveying the Route from Lake Winnipeg to

Tidewater. OTTAWA, Nov. 16 .- A party will start soon o make a survey of the proposed route of the Hudson Bay Railway from Lake Winnipag to Hudson Bay Railway from Lake Winnipag to the head of tidal navigation on Netson River, a point about sixty miles above Port Nelson. Should the survey prove as the projectors say, that there are no engineering difficulties in the way in this part of the route. English candid is ready for its construction, and work may be commenced next spring. The contractor says that he is prepared to construct this portion of the road in one year, and to commence any time he has instructions and the necessary guaganice. Eary guntantee.

BUNKEAMS.

-Dio Lewis says that wearing large, thick,

a Weman's complexion. -In Boston, the Advertiser states, there ave been fifty people killed and eighteen injured by torne ratiways within a year. -A census of the homing pigeons in

France is to be taken this winter, in order that the War Department may know how many can be depended upon for use in case of an emergency. -Twelve life prisoners in the Kentucky penifentiary work at chairmaking. Not one of them is under six feet in height. Eleven of them are ex-Confed-

erate soldiers. They are all industrious, obedient, sub nissive, and uncomplaining.

—A London project is to make plates by photo-engraving of the American illustrated magazines, print them on a common quality of paper, and get them on the foreign market at half price within four days

after the lasue there of the originals. -Fresno county, California, is almost twice as large as the State of Connecticut, four times as large as Doisware, eight times as large as Rhode Island, just the size of Massachiusetts, and exceeds the entire State of New Jersey by an area of 500 square miles.

-A man gave himself up to the Allegheny police authorities a few days ago and asserted that, have ing disposed of a stock of counterfeit money except one lead dollar, which he had, not because he did not try to pass it, he was now ready to suffer for the offence.

An eminent Methodist minister told the ditor of the Christian Advants that, when preaching once at the Sea Coff camp meeting, he was so annoyed by two clergemen behind him on the platform talking out lors and bargaming about lors that he with diffimity refrained from denouncing them. -An exhibition of colored sculptures is

bortly to be opened in the National Gallery at Berlin under the patronage of the Crown Prince. The works are being collected under the auspices of the chiefs of that establishment. The exhibition will illustrate the history of polychromic sou pture in all ages and countries, as well as the molern efforts to revive the art, onsecially by the sculptors of Germany. -The Indiana Legislature at its last seg-

ton made a liberal appropriation to pay the members of the State Legion, a sort of home guard, for their services during the war. Claims immediately began to pour in in appalling numbers. One county professed to have put 2,000 men in the field, while individuals filed claims for services of six months and eight months, the nation it was shown that they had never bu a gun. The result is that the state officials have had to id payment. -The Journal of the Society of Arts gives

an account of Prof. Frankland's series of experiments in removing micro-organisms from water by means of filtration. The materials used were green sand, slive sand powdered glass, brickdust, coke, animal charcost, and spongy fron, all of them being previously passed through a sieve of forty meshes to the inch. Only green sand, coke, animal chargost, and spongy iron re moved the organisms, and even these would not east longer than one mouth. Thus the production of steril ized potable water in large quantities is a matter of difficulty and requires constant renewal of materials. But coke and spongy iron will act well for a long time in re. oving large proportions of the organisms and rendering the water at least fit for drinking.

-A very simple, though somewhat expensive, arrangement of telephone wires has been intro-duced in a Glasgow merchant's office, by which, it is stated, the annoyances of induction are prevented. The office is connected with the proprietor's dwelling house, some thirty miles distant, by a private line. To prevent disturbance from the induction of other wires, he em-ployes areturn wire, and the wires are simply arranged in a spiral or helical form, as follows: Suppose each post to be provided with four insulators, arranged at the four angles of a square, the sending wire is attached to in-sulator 1 on the first post. 2 on the second, 3 on the third, 4 on the fourth, 1 on the fifth, and so on. The return wire is attached to the insulators at the corners of the square, or what would correspond to that position, thus forming the helix.

-It seems that the want of entire success with steel sleepers on some of the English ratiways has led to the substitution of an article which, it is thought. will meet the deficiencies hitherto experienced. According to the new system, the metallic sleeper is rolled to the requisite trough-like section. Under each rail is a sole plate to strengthen it there. The chair is formed of two jaws made of steel plate stamped into form and ribbed centrally so as to give attempts to resist the pres-aure of the wedges. The jaws, sole plate, and sleeper aure of the wedges. The jaws, sole plate, and siseper are unlied by livets passing through the three thick -nesses. The iron sleepers that these are intended to take the plans of were sufficiently stastic and did not rust remainly, but, being seriously weakened by the large holes necessitated by the character of the fastenings, and then halls being sitted as the rail and these holes being situated on either side of the rail just where the strain on the sleepers was greatest, the latter were continually breaking there, thus rendering it obvious that the acknowledged advantages of metal steepers must be realized under an improved eretem.

BATHINA. Her teeth are whiter than the beady froth That crowns the tiest we often drink together, Her hair is tike the gold wings of the moth That fits around the lights in pleasant weather.

I never liked the author German drink Before our glasses met in cry stal kinsen;

But now I squander floods of jinging ink Upon R-and the best of German misses If I should speak of my idolatey,

And she should make me grieve for baving spokes. ontay beer would live its charm to m

My heart, like her awest Haglieb, would be broken.